

38487 and 38488—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)**38488.** *THLADIANTHA DUBIA* Bunge. Cucurbitaceæ.

From Peking, China. Collected April 18, 1914.

"(No. 1217.) Tubers of a climbing cucurbitaceous plant, producing yellow flowers followed by fruits the size of hen's eggs, which become scarlet when fully ripe. The Chinese plant the roots of male and female plants close together so as to insure a bountiful supply of fruits. The roots of male plants are said to be large and elongated, while those of the female plants are small and round."

38489. *TRICHOSANTHES KIRILOWII* Maxim. Cucurbitaceæ. **Gourd.**

From Peking, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Cal., May 25, 1914.

"(No. 1218. April 28, 1914.) Tubers of a rare gourd, cultivated as an ornamental perennial. The fruits are also used for medicinal purposes, when dried. Chinese name *Kua lü*." (Meyer.)

38490. *HORDEUM VULGARE* L. Poaceæ.**Barley.**

From La Paz, Bolivia. Presented by Mr. John D. O'Rear, American minister, La Paz. Received June 9, 1914.

"Seeds of the barley generally grown over the whole Bolivian highlands, and of which, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no other varieties are used. It is planted, and in most cases the Indians forget all about it until time to reap the harvest. To plant it, the ground is tilled in a primitive manner and as the seed is thrown in, it is covered with about half an inch of dirt, this being done especially to keep the birds from eating the seed. The planting is done here in the early spring and the crop reaped in the autumn, but in many parts of the country it is planted the year round and always seems to produce equally well. Once planted, in some places it is watered daily, this producing the best results, but in places where water is scarce the irrigation is left entirely to the rains. The Indians very seldom use any fertilizers, excepting now and then a little manure, and almost immediately after reaping a crop they begin to plow and prepare the ground for another planting of seed. After four or five years they allow the ground to rest for a year. The grass is used generally all over the highlands as food for cattle and especially for horses and mules, when it is dry, and the grain is also fed to cattle and used for human food. The barley grows to a height of about 3 or 4 feet under ordinary circumstances here, and it is allowed to dry thoroughly before it is cut. The thrashing is done by allowing donkeys to tramp on it till the grain is thoroughly separated." (O'Rear.)

38491 and 38492. *ULMUS* spp. Ulmaceæ.**Elm.**

From Cambridge, England. Presented by Mr. R. Irwin Lynch, Botanic Garden. Received June 9, 1914.

38491. *ULMUS FOLIACEA* Gilib.

"*East Anglian elm*." (Lynch.)

"A tree 100 feet high, represented in Great Britain by several forms varying in habit from slender, cone-shaped trees to beautifully pendulous-branched ones. The typical form is a pyramidal tree, at least up to middle age, the branches often corky, sometimes extremely so; young shoots almost or quite without down in the adult tree, slender. Leaves